1	MOTION FOR ORDER APPROVING CONTINUES HER OF CACH
1	MOTION FOR ORDER APPROVING CONTINUED USE OF CASH THROUGH OCTOBER 29, 2006,
2	PURSUANT TO THIRD REVISED BUDGET, NO. 846 AND
3	MOTION TO DISTRIBUTE FUNDS AND TO GRANT ORDINARY-COURSE RELEASES
4	AND DISTRIBUTE PROCEEDS, NO. 847
5	AND MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM STAY, NO. 863
6	VOLUME 1 BEFORE THE HONORABLE LINDA B. RIEGLE
7	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
	Friday, August 4, 2006
8	9:30 a.m.
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25	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

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1 (Court previously convened at 09:39:35 a.m.)
2 (Partial transcript of Judge's ruling at 12:14:30 p.m.)
3 THE COURT: Thank you.
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I'm going to grant the motion with one minor change, and I'll explain my reasoning for all of this. With respect to the loans that are paid off, I'd authorize the debtor to hold back an additional two percent while you investigate whether or not you were entitled to more.

It seems to be on the loans that are paid off you aren't going to -- you'll have a harder time. You may have a harder time doing adjustments later if it turns out that the estate was entitled to that. Again, it's to be held, not to be spent, but held pending that determination.

I won't require the same thing vis-a-vis the ongoing payments on the loan because those adjustments could be made later.

Now, let me go through my analysis here, and let me make some things clear. Not everybody who invested money either as a direct lender or with one of the funds is going to receive a check, and that's because we can only distribute those moneys that came in on account of loans that are now paying.

Now, the reason that the one fund will get money is because they have a loan which is — they have loaner loans which are performing, and that's the basis, and then under

their agreements that goes out to the members.

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The other fund has no performing loans at this stage, and so, therefore, there is no funds available to go to their investors. As much as we would all like to change that reality, we can't at this stage or, perhaps, ever.

Now, let's go through the analysis as to why these moneys should be distributed as opposed to waiting. First of all, at least, it appears as if at this stage that people had direct interest in loans and were actual beneficiaries on loans and deeds of trust secured by deeds of trust which were governed by a servicing agreement.

Hence, under the servicing agreement to the extent the money came in, they're entitled to be paid those funds out absent a servicing fee. So absent bankruptcy, that's what would happen.

Now, are there questions about whether or not those funds shouldn't be turned over? Yes. There are legitimate questions.

There are legitimate questions which may arise as to is it truly the lender's money or did it become the estate money because of commingling and all those other legal issues or are there other equitable legal reasons for which, ultimately, these cases all of the money should be put in a pot and shared?

But at this stage, it appears as if there is no basis

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for putting the money in an entire pot and sharing it. Each person has their rights under loans and deed of trust; hence, the money should be distributed.
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Now, what, though, about the rights to net? I think it's appropriate at this stage to net without making a final legal determination. Under the doctrine, I believe recoupment is applicable.

I understand recoupment applies to a single transaction, but here not withstanding the fact there may have been four — an individual may have had several loans the point was they got one statement, the money was in one account, and everybody sort of treated it as sort of this flowing thing.

So I think the Doctrine of Recoupment at least as a preliminary stage if I were to view this much like a preliminary injunction weighing the evidence would allow for the Doctrine of Netting, and, again, the money's being held back. It's not being applied.

The next issue is that Mr. Levinson argues that you shouldn't distribute these moneys. Well, he claims he said you shouldn't distribute it, but he really is hedging.

He doesn't want to be the subject of being running out of town on a rail. He says that it should be limited to distribution.

And even though I've given him a hard time, he's doing

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a good job representing his clients who like everybody else was defrauded in this scheme, and his people are left with nothing.
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But as much as we would all like to see the I guess arguably inequitable concept, the concepts that he argues it seems to me are concepts which require attachment, et cetera, in an adversary proceeding. It's unlike recoupment.

And I apologize for those of you who are not attorneys with these legal doctrines what's very important because as much as again we would all like to see everybody get something, perhaps, from one standpoint the point is as some others argued it's my money, I'm entitled to it, and there's no legal basis for it, and so we have to apply the legal and factual basis.

So weighing those two things, I think it's appropriate to distribute the funds, but it's also appropriate to net at least until we can get a little better sense of what we're ultimately going to have to do.

Netting makes a lot more sense, too, again as between the direct lenders. Now, we're not talking about the relationships between the funds and Commercial Mortgage.

We're talking about as between the direct lenders. Netting makes much more sense because, otherwise, the argument is that you'd have to sue.

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That is an incredibly-expensive, frustrating, and unnecessary I think legal position. I'm not making a final determination, but you can certainly guess which my thinking is on that.

I've explained why I think it's appropriate to hold additional moneys off for servicing because under the contract the debtor was entitled to servicing fees, and I think it's better to hold back what you're entitled to and especially on the paid-off loans.

And, again, on the loans that payments are still going, there's enough room for a setoff later if it turns out the estate is entitled to those fees.

And, quite frankly, as much as we talk about we need to get the moneys to the lenders, the professionals in this case have worked very hard, and, unfortunately, they can't do it for free.

And in order to keep this whole thing going and to get back what we've got, we've had to have the professionals, so the servicing fees are moneys that the investors were never entitled to.

The servicing fees you agreed in the beginning that USA Commercial would get X percent, and that was the agreement, and that's all we're enforcing is that USA Commercial will get the amount to which they were entitled to be paid under the servicing agreement, and it's better to sort that out

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      later.
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          As to Mr. Landis' argument, to the extent that this
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      is -- I think this is appropriate to make these interim
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      distributions because at this stage it does not appear to be
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     property of the estate, and, therefore, no plan is required.
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           (Court concluded at 12:21:50 p.m.)
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
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      from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in
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 3
      the above-entitled matter.
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      /s/ Lisa L. Cline
                                                         09/04/06
     Lisa L. Cline, Transcriptionist
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